

MOLINEUX INDICTED FOR MURDER OF MRS. ADAMS.

NOW, MR. PRESIDENT, SEND A REAL GENERAL TO MANILA

True Bill Voted Without a Dissent.

Only 5 Minutes Required to Do So.

Jury Secured Good Legal Advice.

No Escape from a Trial Is Possible.

Prisoner to Be Arraigned To-day.



Molineux in Conference with His Counsel.

(From a Photograph Taken in the Criminal Court Building.)

The smooth-shaven man in the center is the prisoner. Deputy Sheriff Kelley stands at his side, and the third figure in the picture is Bartow S. Weeks.

Rulings of Supreme Court Obeyed.

Trial Will Be Set for Next September.

Counsel for Defendant Fight for Delay.

Prosecution Is Ready to Go to Trial.

Care Taken That No Error Was Made.

ROLAND B. MOLINEUX was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday on the charge of murder in the first degree. The indictment accuses him of killing Mrs. Katherine J. Adams by means of poison sent with intent to destroy Harry Cornish.

Dilatory tactics such as characterized the earlier proceedings in the case cannot avail Molineux now. He must stand trial for his life.

He will be arraigned to-day in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions to plead to the indictment accusing him of murder.

Molineux's indictment did not come in the nature of a surprise. The Journal had made known the fact that the evidence against Molineux was sufficient to warrant his indictment.

This paper, long before Molineux's arrest, announced that he was wanted by the police for the murder of Mrs. Adams.

The Journal led all papers in publishing the news of the long quest for evidence which has resulted in the indictment by the present Grand Jury.

Molineux's lawyers, it is expected, will enter a demurrer this morning when Molineux is arraigned to plead. This is the usual step to gain time to ask for an order granting the right to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury, with the ultimate view of moving to quash the indictment.

In this connection, lawyers who have watched the case through its various phases declare that Molineux's counsel cannot successfully move for an inspection of the minutes, as they declined on two recent occasions to take advantage of open court examinations at which the evidence against Molineux would all be brought out.

This evidence was presented to the Grand Jury, which has now indicted Molineux. No claim can now be set up, it is pointed out, that any part of the evidence was presented to the Grand Jury, for on this point the Grand Jury, before concluding its investigation, consulted Judge Blanchard in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions.

Extreme Care Was Taken.

Not a scintilla of evidence tending to show that Molineux sent poison to Barnett was presented to the Grand Jury.

On the contrary the greater care was exercised to eliminate all evidence but that which bore directly on the death of Mrs. Adams.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne expects, he says, that Molineux's counsel will avail themselves of every legal resort, big or little, but he feels confident that the condition of the case now warrants the statement that every legal fight made in behalf of Molineux to prevent his being arraigned on trial will be successfully opposed.

"Nothing on earth can stay the trial of Molineux now," said Mr. Osborne yesterday.

He will be in court to-day when Molineux is arraigned to plead.

Mr. Osborne says that he will be prepared personally to meet any move made by the defense before the trial even if he has to forego his hard-earned vacation.

To Be Tried in September.

He has already begun the preparation for the trial of Molineux, which is expected to occur in September, providing Molineux's counsel do not succeed in getting their client to trial at an earlier date. If that is their desire, and this is not expected.

Yesterday's proceedings in the Grand Jury room were remarkable, in so far that a baker's dozen of witnesses were examined in twenty-five minutes, and a vote was taken in five minutes and five minutes later the Grand Jury had filed into court and the foreman handed the indictment to Judge Blanchard.

The witnesses examined yesterday had testified on Tuesday when the Grand Jury sat until late in the afternoon. The proceedings were unusual because the name of Molineux did not figure as the accused. The case was recorded simply as against John Doe.

This was done to enable the Grand Jury to find the murderer of Mrs. Adams. Of course all the evidence was Molineux evidence.

Ready to Indict Tuesday.

The Grand Jury was prepared to indict Molineux Tuesday night, but delayed voting on the question of an indictment until Judge Blanchard was consulted. He advised that, as a precautionary

measure, the case of Molineux be directly presented. This was done in twenty-five minutes yesterday, the witnesses called being the same that testified on Tuesday.

They were Handwriting Experts, Carvallo, Kinsley, Frazer; Paying Teller Weston, of the Chemical Bank; Harry Cornish, Professor Withaus, Dr. Eichenberg, Coroner's Physician Weston, Coroner's Stenographers Baker and Gordon and Detective-Sergeant McCaffrey.

George Gordon Battle, who was in court when the Grand Jury reported its findings, protested against the name of Molineux being placed on the calendar to plead to-day, saying that the law gave his client forty-eight hours in which to plead.

"We will fight that question when we come to it," said Mr. Osborne, and the spat was ended.

Six Counts in the Indictment

The indictment contains six counts, and is practically the same as the one which was returned by the March Grand Jury, varying only in the additional charge contained in the present indictment that Molineux attempted to kill Harry Cornish.

Mr. Osborne was delighted over the action of the Grand Jury. He called for a messenger boy and sent this telegram to his wife, who is stopping at Pawlings for the Summer:

"The people won."

ATTORNEY-GENERAL IS TOO BUSY TO PROSECUTE TRUSTS.

He Agrees, However, to Receive Evidence Furnished by the Drummers' League.

Now that Attorney-General Davies's office is relieved of the task of prosecuting canal officers criminally he is being urged to act against the trusts, but he claims too much business is on his hands, although he told the Journal correspondent over a month ago that he would soon declare his attitude on the trust agitation.

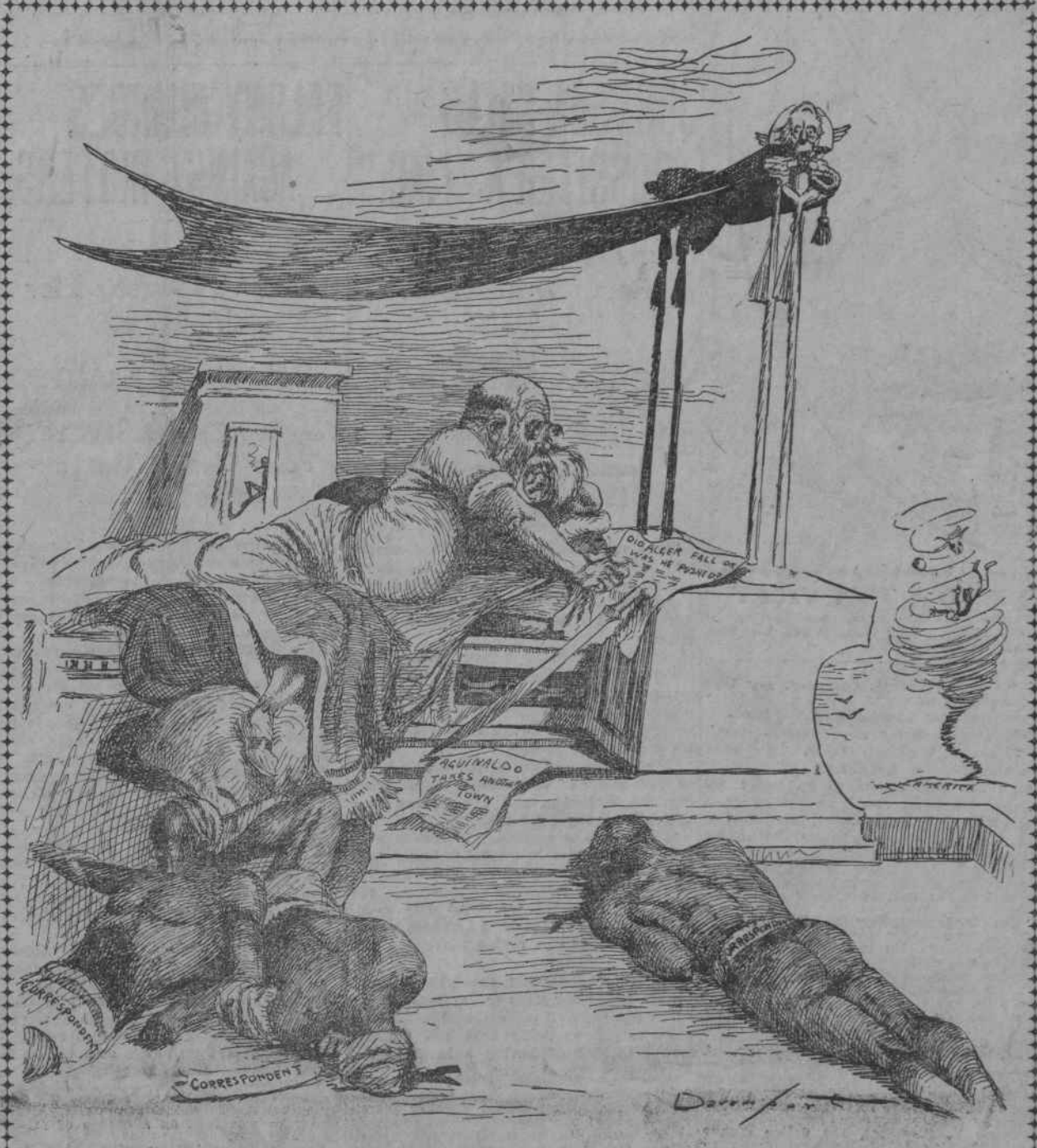
P. E. Dowd, president of the Commercial Travelers' National League, called on the Attorney-General to-day and asked about trust proceedings. Mr. Davies asked him for evidence of violations of the law. The statute provides a way for obtaining evidence. Mr. Dowd was unwilling at first to give the names of men who knew of trusts, saying the trusts would drive them out of business and employment. Mr. Davies asked him to put his complaints in writing and Mr. Dowd said he would do so.

LIBRARY IN PUBLIC PARK.

A children's library, containing 1,000 books, was opened in "The Shelter," in Tompkins Park, Brooklyn, yesterday. It will be possible for the little people who frequent the park to go to the library, draw the books of their fancy, and devour the contents in secluded corners.

Children will be allowed to take books home as soon as their homes are known to the librarian.

The idea is a new one for Brooklyn, and is an experiment. Mrs. Charles O. H. Craig, the superintendent of the free circulating libraries, called for voluntary contributions some time ago to establish the branch for the park, and 1,000 books have been provided. At the opening of the library yesterday, former Mayor David A. Boody and others made addresses.



THE BEARERS OF ILL TIDINGS.

(AFTER THE CELEBRATED PAINTING BY JULES J. LECOMPTE.)

How Otis Dreams of Serving the Modern Tellers of the Truth.

Only Two More Days of Alger's Power—General Anderson Tells How He Was Held Back from Fighting the Filipinos—Whole Country Demands the Recall of Otis.

A LITTLE BIT OF COMIC OPERA.

I Wish You a Happy Life—McKinley.

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 20.

Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War:

Dear Sir—Your resignation of the office of Secretary of War, under date of July 19, is accepted, to take effect on the 1st of August, 1899. In thus severing the official relation which has continued for more than two years, I desire to thank you for the faithful service you have rendered the country at a most exacting period, and to wish you a long and happy life. With assurances of high regard and esteem, I am, yours sincerely,

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

TRANSLATION.

And when I had sent This warlike gent To his final autopsy, I took up my pen And I wrote to him then, "Here's a happy life to thee."

I Wish for Your Continued Health—Alger.

Washington, July 19, 1899.

Sir—I beg to tender to you my resignation of the office of Secretary of War, to take effect at such time in the near future as you may decide the affairs of this Department will permit.

In terminating my official connection with your Administration I wish for your continued health and the highest measure of success in carrying on the great work intrusted to you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. ALGER.

To the President.

TRANSLATION.

Now though you'd have said This head was dead, For its owner dead was he, Yet it stood on its neck, With a smile well bred, And wished "continued health" for me.

THE Journal's demand that a real general be sent to the Philippines to supersede the blundering Otis finds response in every part of the country. Leading newspapers in all sections join in urging the President to act promptly and without hesitation.

Only two more days of Alger's rule in the War Department remain. On Saturday he goes out of Washington, leaving behind a record of army scandals that will not soon be forgotten.

Brigadier-General Thomas M. Anderson, who recently returned from Manila, where he did much active fighting, tells the Journal how he was held back by Otis when, by pushing on, the rebels would have been crushed.

General Anderson quotes General Lawton, now commanding a division in the Philippines, as holding the same ideas regarding the one way to end the war.

General Summers, commanding the Oregon volunteers, who told freely their opinions of "Grandma" Otis, has threatened with court-martial any man who utters further criticism.

New York politicians are figuring on their chances of getting Alger's place. The President has sounded Postmaster-General Smith. The most desirable men, however, are averse to taking up the burden of Alger's scandals.

ONLY TWO MORE DAYS OF ALGER IN OFFICE.

The Secretary to Go Saturday, and the President Is Hunting for a Successor.

Washington, July 20.—"I am going to retire as soon as I can wind up the routine business of the War Department. I shall leave Washington before August 1. We have heard from Assistant Secretary Melkiejohn. He will be back to-morrow night or Saturday. For that reason I suppose I shall be out within three days. I am tired and need a rest, and want to begin resting as soon as possible."

So said Secretary of War Alger to-day in answer to questions. Translated, his words mean that on Saturday he will close up his official connection with the Administration.

The President has spent most of the day in considering the question of Alger's successor. He telegraphed to Attorney-General Griggs, at Winsted, Conn., early this morning, and the Attorney-General arrived late to-night. The filling of the vacancy caused by Alger's retirement is proving more of a task than it promised to be. Ambassador Horace Porter, who was sounded by cable yesterday, was heard from to-day. He has no liking for the War portfolio, and prefers to remain in Paris, but if he is really wanted and no one else is available, will take the place.

Senator Thurston called on the President and presented the name of Assistant Secretary Melkiejohn for the vacancy on behalf of Nebraska. The Senator called the President's attention to Mr. Melkiejohn's good qualities and service. Unfortunately for the Assistant Secretary, he does not come from New York. Any change now made involves giving New York some place in the Cabinet. Mr. Melkiejohn's discretion, tact and industry have made him many friends here.

The most significant development to-day was Postmaster-General Smith's presence at the White House. He called there three times, undoubtedly by request of the President.

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RIOTERS QUIET, CARS RUNNING, STRIKERS FIRM.

Police Quickly Disperse the Few Mobs and Keep Lines Open.

NOW A TEST OF ENDURANCE.

Strike Quiets Down to a Long and Determined Fight for Supremacy.

MEN CLAIM 1,500 HAVE QUIT

Metropolitan Officers Deny That Any of Their Lines Are Affected.

PARSONS IS SEEKING AID.

All Labor Organizations Are Asked to Attend a Mass Meeting To-Night.

BROOKLYN MEN WONT YIELD.

They Are Determined to Hold Out Until Rossiter Agrees to Come to Their Terms.

3,194 MEN AT WORK ON BROOKLYN CARS.

THE condition of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad on the fifth day of the strike, as officially stated:

Men.	
On cars, 1,597 crews.....	3,194
New men waiting for duty....	200
Wanted for service.....	800
New men in service.....	500

STREET cars ran everywhere in New York and Brooklyn yesterday. There was little rioting, and most of the lines had no difficulty in operating their cars on the usual schedule.

In Brooklyn it was particularly quiet. Every line was in working order, although President Rossiter admitted a shortage of motormen.

Trouble in Manhattan Borough was confined principally to the Second avenue line, with occasional rioting on the Sixth and Eighth avenue divisions.

On the Sixth avenue division a mob seized a car at One Hundred and Twentieth street and Amsterdam avenue, and half killed the motorman. The mob was scattered with difficulty by the police.

The two ringleaders were caught by Bicycle Ridersman Schuessler after a hot chase on his wheel.

On Second avenue cars were operated throughout the day and night on the usual schedule.

Turbulence was averted by the police onslaughts of the night before.

The action of police magistrates also in treating obstruction as a felony helped to intimidate the rioters.

The strike leaders say they are still gaining. They assert that 1,500 men are out of the Metropolitan system.

Officers of the corporation declare they have plenty of men to run cars, and that the strike has lost all heart. According to their statement every line in the city is operating under the usual schedule.

Motormen of the Fourth and Madison avenue lines will meet secretly at 9 a. m. to-day at No. 160 East Eighty-sixth street. They will then make up their minds whether they will go out on strike.

A general invitation to all labor organizations to attend to-night's demonstration at Grand Central Palace has been sent out by General Master Workman Parsons. It is his hope that all trades in New York City will join in the giving of aid to the trolley strikers.

Strikers on the Sixth avenue line are said to be returning to work.

There was no strike on the cable and horse power roads of the Metropolitan yesterday, and the cross-town lines, electric included, are still running without trouble. Many policemen have been withdrawn from Brooklyn. In New York the absence of violence has permitted many patrolmen to go to their stations for rest and proper food.

Master Workman Pines says his men will stay out until President Rossiter sends for them.

President Rossiter says he will reinstate no more men. He admits he is 300 short, but will make up the number from among the new employees.

Albert L. Johnson will prosecute President Rossiter for criminal libel in accusing him of implication in the dynamiting of the elevated.

Everything was quiet at midnight. All cars were running.

MANHATTAN.

CARS ran on all the affected lines yesterday with a reasonable degree of frequency. Even the Second avenue line, where much of the turbulence prevailed, ran peacefully enough through the